

FROM WASHINGTON.
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Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.
THE RUMORED FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.
Whatever may be the grounds upon which the
United States a lease of life to the let of January
and no longer, unless an efficient blow is dealt the
rebellion before that time, we are assured that these
two Powers will not, and cannot under any circum-
stances, act alone in the matter. They will not ven-
ture to take so important a step without consulting
Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Spain, whose concur-
rent action or consent to the action of France and
England in this direction is hardly to be considered
among the probabilities. There is little doubt that
England and France would gladly mediate were in-
mediation practicable. That being out of the question,
they throw out insinuations through the medium of
the newspapers, and it may be even of diplomatic
communications, and have perhaps sounded some of
the European Governments, in the hope that a re-
quest to arbitrate or something else favorable to their
views may come of it.

GENS. SIGEL, SCHURZ, AND SICKLES ON THE
NEW-YORK ELECTION.
Gens. Sigel and Carl Schurz, in reply to a request
from H. R. Low and Ben. Field, Chairman and
Secretary of the Committee in New-York which in-
vited them to address the voters of the State in sup-
port of the ticket headed by Wadsworth and
Tremain, have responded in letters, which regret
their inability to perform this grateful labor, but
earnestly adjure all Germans to vote for the candi-
dates of the Union Republican party, pledged to sup-
port the National Administration and vigorously pro-
secute this war. It is said that a still more emphatic
letter in favor of Wadsworth and Tremain has been
written by the gallant Gen. Sickles.

THE WANT OF SHOES IN THE ARMY.
The complaint that a large army is waiting to be
shod is now one. When Gen. Fitz-John Porter was
Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Pat-
erson, a year ago last June and July, he used to send
frequent telegrams to the effect that the delays of
that first Army of the Upper Potomac were attrib-
utable to the want of shoes. From the Peninsula the
word came that the army could do nothing until its
feet were better protected, and now a similar excuse
is said to have been received from Harper's Ferry.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.
The Military Commission engaged in the investi-
gation of the circumstances attending the surrender
of Harper's Ferry has finished taking testimony,
unless Captain Angelo Powell, a missing witness,
makes his appearance at the next session. Other-
wise Gen. White, Col. Ford, and other officers im-
plicated by the evidence, will to-morrow have an
opportunity of commenting upon it, and the Com-
mission will proceed to make up the record. It is
not known whether any other case will be brought
before the Commission.

ARMY SUPPLIES ADMITTED INTO NORFOLK.
Gen. Dix was authorized at a Cabinet meeting
held last week to grant permits to vessels carrying
army supplies to enter the harbor of Norfolk. It is
understood that he has delegated this power to one
Captain Milford, Captain of the Port at Hampton
Roads. There are those who think that such an ar-
rangement may lead to an increase of illicit traffic
and to favoritism, and that it would be fairer to all
concerned to raise the blockade at once and open the
port to commerce. Secretary Welles and other
members of the Cabinet are understood to favor this
latter policy, but have thus far been overruled.

REVIEW OF GEN. SICKLES'S DIVISION.
The review of Gen. Sickles's Division to-day was
attended by the President and Generals Heintzelman
and Asboth. The lame Hooker was more
than anxiously expected, but his surgeons forbade
his booting and spurring. Thousands of the best
equipped and best disciplined troops testified to
the soldierly care of one of the best Brigadiers of the
Army of the Potomac. A large crowd of spectators
was present.

THE CASE OF GEN. MARTINDALE.
In the case of Gen. Martindale to-day Gen. Mor-
rell continued his testimony, which mostly related
to the general conduct of Gen. Martindale in the
several battles in which he has been engaged under
his own observation. He represented it to have
been perfectly good in all respects, except that he
sometimes expressed his opinions in camp more
freely than Gen. Morrell thought he ought to do. The
prosecution here closed.

Col. Jas. Barnes, 18th Mass., called on the de-
fense, was sworn—He said that Gen. Martindale
arrived at his camp about 7 o'clock in the evening of
July 2; the first regiment which arrived afterwards
was the 2d Maine, which came in at about 10
o'clock, being the advance regiment of Gen. Morrell's
command.
Capt. Horace Boughton, 18th N. Y., gave his tes-
timony in writing—It was descriptive of the retreat
and movements of the troops.
Capt. Thos. I. Hoyt, A. A. G., said that he was
with Gen. Martindale at the foot of the hill in the
narrow road; after he had informed Gen. Martindale
that Gen. Butterfield had gone on with Gen.
Pomeroy, he turned around and gave the order, "for-
ward," to his command, and then proceeded with the
witness along the road till they met Gen. Butter-
field, who transpired there he could not say.
The Court adjourned till Friday. Gen. Griffin,
summoned by the defense, will probably be the only
additional witness.

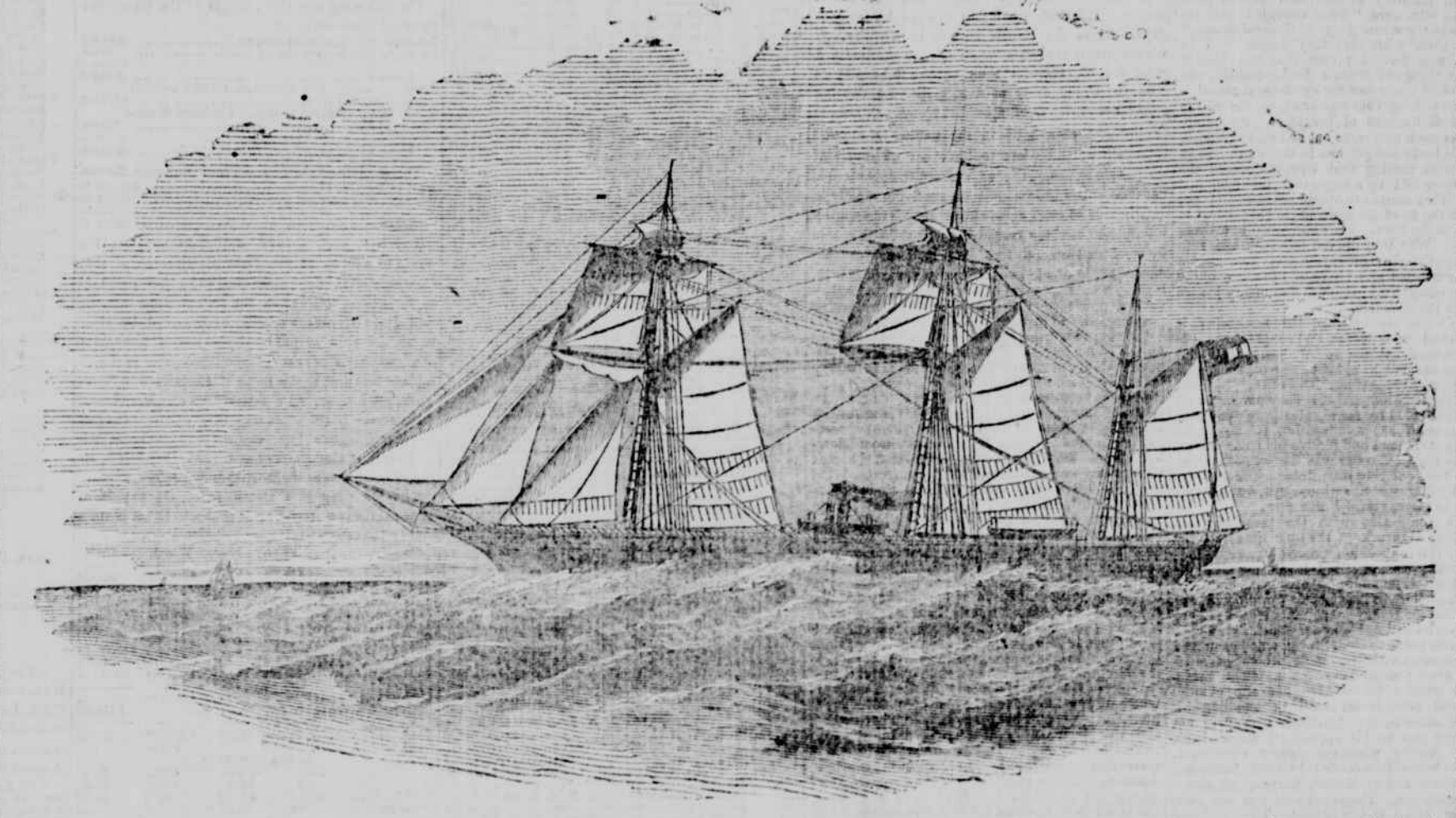
THE REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.
The rumor that the Rebels have recrossed the
Potomac in force at Hancock is not fully believed
here.
GEN. FREMONT AND A NEW DEPARTMENT.
The report that Gen. Fremont has been assigned
to the command of a new department in the South-
West is probably premature, although such a dis-
position of him is not unlikely.

CHILIAN MINISTER TO MEXICO.
St. Antonas, hitherto the Chilean Minister
here, has been accredited as Minister to Mexico, and
has left for that country.
COL. MEREDITH PROMOTED.
Col. Solomon Meredith of the 19th Indiana has re-
ceived his commission as Brigadier-General as a re-
ward for gallantry in the late battles.
ARREST OF REBEL SPIES.
Two men were captured to-day by the Potomac

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXII.....No. 6,725. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBEL STEAMER ALABAMA.



We give above an accurate portrait of the Rebel steamer Alabama, or "290," now on a piratical cruise in the Atlantic. This cut is from a photograph in the Navy Department, copies of which are issued to all our cruisers. We are happy in publishing this sketch of her to put all merchant vessels going to sea, on their guard. Some of them, no doubt, are destined to fall in with her, perhaps on our own coast, and by having this accurate representation to consult may avoid the fate which has overtaken the vessels she has already destroyed.

country by those qualified to develop her agricultural and mineral resources.

ORDERS ISSUED TO NAVAL OFFICERS.
Lieut. J. A. Howell and Acting Master I. P. Lathrop have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war Osagee. Ensign S. W. Renny's order to the Osagee has been revoked. Acting Master Pierre Girard and Acting Ensign Isaac J. McKinley have been ordered to the iron-clad steamer Montauk. Acting Master Wm. Carter has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer Nahant.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision concerning tanning of leather. A tanner who receives hides from other parties, owners, upon an agreement to tan the same by the piece or by the pound, may remove the tanned leather without inspection to such owners whenever it is ready to go forward, having first obtained and filed in his office the written certificate of the Assessor and Collector of the District in which the tannery is situated that in their judgment such removal will not be prejudicial to the just administration of the Excise law, providing that every tanner so removing tanned leather shall make a monthly return to the Assessor of the district of the number and weight of the hides or pieces of leather so removed, and provided that he shall furnish to the Assessor monthly the Inspector's certificate of the weight and quality of the leather so removed during the preceding month, and that the tax shall be paid in the district where the tannery is situated.

GEN. KING SENT TO GEN. DIX.
Gen. King has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. Dix.

CAPTURE OF REBELS BY THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.
The Potomac flotilla has been doing an extensive business in the capture of contraband goods and men in Rebel service. To-day a party were brought to the Navy-Yard, made prisoners while attempting to cross from Virginia to visit their Maryland homes. Rebel army passes and many letters were found upon their persons.

THE RUMORED SUPERSEDURE OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.
There is no apparent reason to occasion any serious consideration of the rumor about in New-York that Gen. McClellan has been superseded in the command of the Army of the Potomac.

A Rebel Band Dispersed in Missouri.
SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.
A band of Rebels, about 200 strong, were discovered endeavoring to pass South, some seven miles east of Mansfield. They were supposed to be under command of Col. Dorsey, and to be going to West Plains, Ark. At 11 o'clock Monday night they were attacked by Lieut. Col. Stuart, with 100 men of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, and routed with a loss of four killed, nine wounded, and fifteen prisoners. Our loss was one killed. The enemy scattered and Stuart is still in pursuit.

Further Details of the Burning of the Blanche.
A letter received from Havana by a merchant of this city confirms the statement published by us yesterday in all its particulars, with this essential difference, however, that the ship Blanche, instead of coming from Matanzas, a Mexican port on the south side of the Rio Grande, took out her clearance at Matanzas, on the coast of Texas, north of that river, in possession of the Rebels. The Blanche was therefore engaged in a contraband trade, and as such was liable to be seized by our cruisers.

The only difficulty grows out of the fact of her being in Spanish water, and under the protection of the Spanish flag, when she was assailed by the Montgomery and her cargo burned by the crew of that vessel.

Resistance to the Draft in Pennsylvania.
HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.
In one or two districts a disposition is manifested to resist the enforcement of the draft.

Gov. Curtin has prepared himself fully for any emergency, and has authority to use any troops within the State to enforce the laws at every hazard. The draft has been patriotically sustained in nearly all the counties, and transportation has been procured for most of the drafted men to the rendezvous.

Provost-Marshal have been nominated by the Governor to the Secretary of War for several counties, and they will be promptly appointed. They will receive instructions, and be fully empowered to enforce the laws faithfully.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL RETREATING.
Bragg's Army Moving Through Cumberland Gap.
Kentucky About to be Rid of the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.
Gen. Humphrey Marshall's Rebel forces are retreating from Mount Sterling toward East Tennessee. His army numbers about 3,000 men. We have a force in pursuit, but as Marshall's men are mounted he will doubtless escape.

Gen. Bragg's Rebel army is moving through Cumberland Gap. Gen. Buell has ceased pursuit, and is lying with his main force at Crab Orchard.

In another week no regular Rebel force will be in Kentucky, and a new disposition will be made of our immense army.

Brig-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been placed temporarily in command of the forces in Covington. Major-Gen. Granger takes the field to-morrow.

Letter to Gov. Bradford of Maryland from Gen. McClellan.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.
The following has been received by Gov. Bradford from Gen. McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FERRYMAN VALLEY, Md., Oct. 19, 1862.
His Excellency A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland.

Governor: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's order of Sept. 22, in which you direct in each flattering terms to the conduct of this army in the recent battles fought upon the soil of your State. It was with the utmost pride and gratification that I received this most prompt acknowledgment of the skill of the officers and gallantry of the men of the Army of the Potomac.

We felt it all the more deeply because it emanated from the Executive of a State whose inhabitants had witnessed our efforts, and whose fields were reaped from the invader. Your praise will stimulate this army to renewed efforts in the sacred cause of the Union. Permit me, Governor, in the name of the Army of the Potomac, to thank you for your appreciation of its victories. With the sincere hope and belief that no Rebel army shall again pollute the loyal State of Maryland, and committing to you as a sacred trust, the remains of our gallant comrades who now rest beneath its soil.

I am, Governor, with high respect, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A.

From Fortress Monroe.
FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862.
The steamship Cambria arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning. She left New-Orleans on the 12th inst. She had moderate weather up to the 14th, when she experienced a heavy northerly gale, which lasted four days.

Spoke bark A. Stevens, off Sombrero; saw large quantities of drift stuff, supposed to be wrecks of vessels; put into Hampton Roads for coal. The Cambria brings 75 passengers. She brings papers to Oct. 11, but the main features in them are extracts from the Northern press. She brings the United States Mail, a fair freight, and the following passengers:

Mrs. Herman, three children, and servant; Mrs. G. V. Gamble and family, Mr. O. Morrill and family, T. Thayer, W. C. Tompkins, J. H. Massey, J. W. Patterson, Gen. Rush, T. Fenner, S. W. Locke, S. Way of Gen. Claiborne's Staff, Arthur Reger, J. J. Lane, Thomas Cadwall, E. N. Deal, and 27 in the steerage.

The Minnesota left Newport News yesterday, and passed down the Roanoke to sea at about 4 o'clock P. M.

The flag-of-truce boats Matamoras and New-York arrived here this afternoon, bringing upward of fifty passengers, and not over one hundred colored Union prisoners—far less than was expected.

EXTRACTS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.
HOLLY SPRING, Oct. 17.—Reports from Corinth say that the enemy have evacuated Corinth, and that Bolivar, Tenn., is being evacuated.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.
TUESDAY, Oct. 17.—Paroled Confederate soldiers just arrived from Tennesse say that 700 wounded have been sent to that place, and that our entire number will not exceed 1,500. Our army is in the highest spirits. Gen. Polk had a narrow escape. Among our killed is Lieut. Col. Patterson, 1st Tennessee; Col. Evans, Texas Rangers; Major Pryor, Commissary; Capt. Cartwright of Georgia; Wm. S. May of Gen. Claiborne's Staff. Gold is selling in Richmond at 100/170 and silver at 125/0 120/0 per cent.

The defending line in the Commissary Department has become so common as to call forth comment, and become a general talk on the streets.

We have not yet heard of the first farmer north of the Rappahannock, who has plowed and seeded for a crop of wheat. Occasionally we hear of a few acres seeded in the counties south of joining the Rappahannock Valley.

FIGHT NEAR HELENA, ARK.
Lieut.-Col. Giddings and Nine of the Rangers Captured.
Three Union Soldiers Killed and Nine Wounded.

HELENA, Ark., Oct. 12, 1862.
A sharp encounter occurred yesterday afternoon between a small force of Union troops, about 16 miles out of Helena, toward Little Rock, on what is called the Tranton road, and a body of mounted Texan Rangers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Giddings, who is now in our hands a prisoner. A detachment of the 4th Iowa Cavalry, consisting of 60 mounted men, were sent out toward White River on a scouting expedition, under Major Rector. After proceeding about 20 miles, they started on their return, when they were suddenly attacked in the rear by a body of over 100 mounted Texan Rangers, under Lieut.-Col. Giddings of the Rebel army. The Union cavalry were taken by surprise and thrown into confusion. About half of them fled in a panic, and the other stood the fire of the enemy, discharged their carbines at him, and then also fled. Three of our troops were killed in this encounter, nine wounded, and several taken prisoners, among them Major Rector. The Rebel Lieut.-Colonel, whom we afterward captured in a second encounter, says his force took 40 prisoners, with Major Rector; but this is known to be an exaggeration. Many of those supposed to be captured have since come into camp.

After this first encounter between the Rebels and the detachment of the 4th Iowa Cavalry, they pursued a running fight for about seven miles, toward Helena, our troops retreating and the Texans pursuing.

On reaching a cross-road from the Clarendon road, they came upon another detachment of our troops, the 1st Missouri Cavalry, consisting of about 50 mounted men under Capt. Barbour Lewis. This body put themselves in line of battle and received the Rebels with well-aimed revolving carbines, mowing several of them, causing the main body to fly in confusion, and by a skillful detour cutting off the retreat of the advance guard of the enemy, of whom they captured nine, with their Lieut.-Colonel. These they brought into Helena, and they are now held as prisoners of war.

Lieut.-Col. Giddings is a tall, fine-looking man, over six feet high, and evidently a brave officer. He converses freely on the subject of the rebellion, contends that the whole South is a unit, and that we are mistaken in supposing there is any Union sentiment, even in Texas, where it is supposed there are large numbers of Union men. He denies the statements of Mr. Hamilton in his speeches at New-York and Brooklyn; and on my inquiring of him about the Germans of Western Texas, he said that for awhile they held back, but are now coming forward freely and entering the ranks of the Confederate Army.

These are the statements of an inveterate Rebel, and to be received with a great deal of allowance. Lieut.-Col. Giddings informed me that he was a native of Pennsylvania, but denies any relationship to the Hon. Joshua K. Giddings, though afterward confessing that he had probably descended from the same stock. He has lived in Texas twelve years, and is thoroughly devoted to the cause of the rebellion, believing firmly in its ultimate success.

In a few days I will forward a statement from the Chaplain of this army, concerning the contrabands at Helena.

Everything here remains as it was, except the removal of a portion of the army. The gunboats lie floating in the stream, and the two divisions of Gen. Carr and Gen. Hovey, under command of the former, are encamped at convenient distances above, below, and back of the town. Should the Rebels venture to make an attack on us they will find hot work.

Cooler weather has at last come, the musketeers are disappearing, and we may now reasonably expect a diminution of the malarious influence which surrounds and overpreads Helena like an atmosphere.

GUILLBERT.
Massachusetts and Maine Regiments En Route to the War.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1862.
The embarkation of three Massachusetts Regiments—the 3d, 5th, and 44th—to-day, supposed for Newbern, attracted an immense crowd on the streets through which they marched to Battery Wharf. These regiments are fully equipped.

The 2d Maine arrived from Bangor early this morning, and proceeded to New-York, via the Springfield and New-Haven route.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TWELFTH RHODE ISLAND.
RHODE ISLAND.—The 12th Rhode Island Regiment arrived here at 9 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded immediately to Washington.

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FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.
Steamers Continental and Dickey a Target for Rebel Batteries.
ARKANSAS MATTERS.
Van Dorn Intoxicated at the Battle of Corinth.
ATTACK ON THE UNIONISTS AT ISLAND No. 10.
Colonel Faulkner and Several of his Officers Captured.
DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.
Commerce, Mo., Captured by Col. Jeffries.
SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

From Our Special Correspondent. CAIRO, Oct. 20, 1862.
Yesterday was a day of excitement in the quiet city of Cairo. We had flattered ourselves that the recent sound punishment inflicted on the Rebels at Corinth would have induced them to remain quiet for the present. But they have as many lives as a cat. No sooner are they extinguished in one direction than they break out with ten-fold violence in another.

At 10 o'clock Thursday morning, as the steamer Continental, one of the St. Louis packets, was passing Island 21 just below Point Pleasant, a blank shot was fired across her bow from the Arkansas shore. No attention was paid to the signal, and she passed on. Soon after, fifty men appeared in sight, all beckoning her to land. The captain paid no heed to the summons, when a 12-pounder shot was fired at her, striking the water ten feet below the boat, and glancing upward penetrated the hold of the boat about a foot above the water-mark, lodging in a bale of hay. The damage was fortunately light, and the Continental showed a fine pair of heels to the rascals, but not before another shot had been fired, striking her in the stern.

Shortly after, the steamer Dickey, commanded by Capt. Muselman, also on her way to Memphis, when nearing Penasco Bayou, in Missouri, fifty miles below New-Madrid, near the Arkansas line, discovered a party of guerrillas standing on the shore.

There was a large and valuable cargo on board, and about a hundred passengers. As the boat neared the guerrillas, a shot was fired—a blank shot. This being unnoticed, a second shot followed. The ball entered the starboard side of the boat and penetrated a stateroom, and took a diagonal direction across the hull where a party were playing a game of cards, and passed entirely through the larboard side, falling into the water beyond. The next shot passed over the boat, the following one between the pilot house and the chimneys, a fifth fell forward of the boat. There were also numerous rifle shots fired, only one of which struck any of the passengers. The cannon used by the guerrillas was a 24-pounder.

Affairs in Arkansas remain in statu quo. There is a considerable Rebel force at Little Rock, under Major-Gen. Holmes. Gen. Hindman is at Duval's Bluff on White River. Gen. Parsons is moving northward toward Missouri.

Skirmishes in the vicinity of Helena are of daily and nightly occurrence. Within the past few days, since the departure of a portion of Gen. Steele's army for Missouri, the Rebels seem to have wonderfully increased in boldness. It is no uncommon occurrence for them to come within a mile of Helena, and carry off the pickets—pick them up bodily, as they would a basket of potatoes.

A paroled prisoner, who was in the recent fight at Corinth, says that Price and Villipigue were opposed to making an attack upon Corinth, but, failing to convince Van Dorn and Lovell, they opposed their plan of attack. This prisoner says that Van Dorn was so drunk during the fight on Saturday that he could not sit upright in his saddle.

The Grenada Appeal of the 11th says that nearly all of the Unionists buried by the Rebels after the battle of Corinth were breast-plated. It also says that Rosecrans had 2,100 wounded at Corinth, and 1,100 at the Hatchie.

Col. Faulkner is the leader of a band of partisans rangers or guerrillas, who have rendezvoused in Tennessee, twenty or thirty miles from Island No. 10, and confined themselves to stealing horses, robbing hen-roosts, and other like pursuits. Friday morning they tried their hand at higher game, and failed, of course. The owl attempted to play the role of the eagle; he was unable to look the sun steadily in the eye, and tumbled very like an owl.

The Union authorities have for a long time had a small force stationed on the Tennessee shore of the river, opposite Island No. 10. Friday morning these consisted of one company—Co. D, 2d Illinois Cavalry, and two companies 15th Wisconsin Infantry. Early in the morning, while it was yet dark, this same Col. Faulkner, with three hundred men, came charging into camp past the pickets, yelling like a band of savages. The Unionists were altogether surprised, and must inevitably have been captured had not the villains, by a lucky mistake, mistook a party of their own men for the Unionists, and delivered a volley into their midst killing two and wounding eight or ten. This threw them into confusion, of which our boys were not slow to take advantage. They hastily saddled their horses, and charged upon the enemy, whose valorous charge was soon changed to an undignified retreat. The cavalry numbered but 35, but they followed the Rebels a distance of fifteen miles, when they came up with them and had a sharp engagement, resulting in the capture of Col. Faulkner, three Captains, two Lieutenants, an Adjutant, and ten men, besides killing ten men and wounding as many more. Three of our men were killed, and two slightly wounded. The enemy retreated, and our troops waited for re-enforcements, which soon arrived, consisting of one company of cavalry and two pieces of artillery from New-Madrid. They followed a few miles till they came to the Ohio River, where the swamps became impassable for artillery, and they were reluctantly compelled to return. Col. Faulkner was taken to Columbus, where he now remains. It is doubtful whether Col. Faulkner is entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war.

Last night the steamer Platte Valley brought the intelligence of the occupation of Commerce, Missouri, by Col. Jeffries, who for some time past had a camp of instruction on Little River. It is probable that this raid is made solely to obtain supplies for his band, and not with any intention of holding that place. Troops and a gunboat have been sent in that direction, and we expect to hear before night that the valiant colonel has left for parts unknown. No local news of importance.

The following is the Southern account of the battle of Corinth:
HOLLY SPRING, Mississippi, Oct. 12, 1862.
I am enabled at last to give you a tolerably detailed, and as least truthful account of the late fight at Corinth, so far as the

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